

GENERAL PLAN
of the
MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
Environmental Justice Element

April 24, 2024

SECTION 7: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

SUMMARY

Under Government Code Section 65302(h), if a jurisdiction includes a disadvantaged community, an environmental justice element is a required element of that jurisdiction's general plan. The March JPA planning area is within a disadvantaged community (Census Tract 6065046700) as identified by CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Environmental Justice Element Exhibit 7-1 identifies that the full March JPA planning area is contained within a disadvantaged community. In addition, an irregular shaped portion of the City of Moreno Valley, generally located north of Cactus Avenue, south of Allesandro Boulevard and Cottonwood Avenue, east of Old 215 Road and Elsworth Street, and west of Frederick Street, is located within Census Tract 6065046700, but is not a part of March JPA and is not subject to the March JPA Environmental Justice Element. Finally, March Air Reserve Base and Riverside National Cemetery are within the same census tract, but Federal facilities and are not subject to the March JPA Environmental Justice Element.

This Environmental Justice Element incorporates the environmental justice policies of the County of Riverside Healthy Communities Element pursuant to Government Code Section 65301(a). The County environmental justice policies apply to the unincorporated territory within the County of Riverside. When March JPA's land use authority reverts back to the County on July 1, 2025, in accordance with 14th amendment to the March Joint Powers Agreement, the March JPA planning area will be recognized as unincorporated territory within the County of Riverside and subject to the County environmental justice policies. The County environmental justice element is sufficiently detailed, and its policies are appropriate to apply to the March JPA planning area in compliance with Government Code Sections 65301(a) and 65302(h).

The County Board of Supervisors adopted the environmental justice policies by Resolution 2021-182 on September 21, 2021.

Background

The March JPA planning area is an approximate 4,500-acre area formerly part of March Air Force Base. This area was declared surplus as part of the 1996 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) process and transferred to March JPA for reuse, redevelopment and/or joint use with the United States Air Force Reserve. The March JPA planning area includes two residential communities: (1) Green Acres, a 111-unit historic housing area originally part of the base and excessed to March JPA as part of the 1996 BRAC process; and (2) Westmont Village, an approximate 550-unit retirement community, originally developed as a continuum of care facility for retired military officers, and subsequently purchased and modified to a market rate housing development with a majority of senior citizens.

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is "the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." (Gov. Code, § 65040.12). To this end, the state legislature approved Senate Bill (SB) 1000 in 2016 that

requires local general plans to address environmental justice and include related policy, if a “disadvantaged community” is identified within the area covered by the general plan. In order to fully address environmental justice, the general plans must include new or existing policies intended to: (1) reduce unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities; (2) promote civic engagement in public decision-making process; and (3) prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. (Gov. Code, § 65302(h)).

A disadvantaged community or environmental justice community (“EJ Community”) is defined as a “low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation” or a geographic area that is identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (“CalEPA”) based on the area’s socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. (Gov. Code, § 65302). Using an environmental health screening tool, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, CalEPA has identified and designated EJ Communities throughout the state that are burdened by multiple sources of pollution. The March JPA Planning Area is within a disadvantaged community (Census Tract 6065046700) as identified by CalEnviroScreen 4.0.

The goal of the Environmental Justice Element is to ensure the consideration of environmental justice policies, in order to improve public health and the environment within the March JPA Planning Area. Policies and new land use development proposed within the March JPA Planning Area will be evaluated for promoting all environmental justice policies. The land use entitlement process provides a key opportunity to address environmental justice policies through the creation of safe, healthy, and environmentally sustainable communities.

Application of Environmental Justice Policies

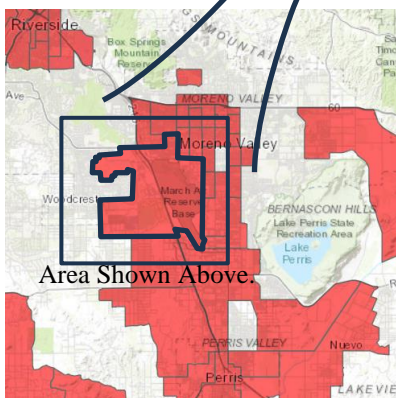
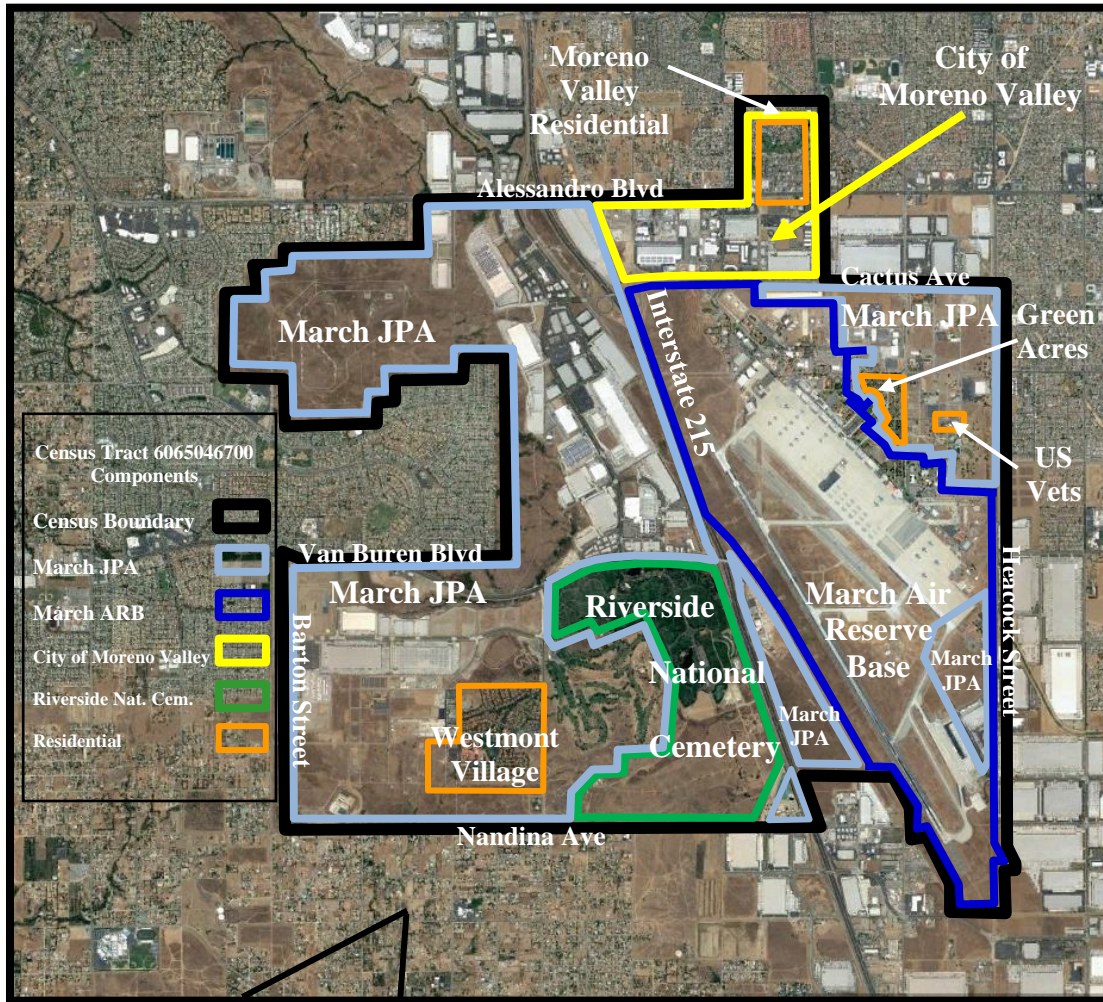
The General Plan represents the build-out vision of March JPA. It not only addresses what March JPA envisions to be achieved from new development, it also provides a framework for the collective living and working environment of its residents. Policies applicable to new development will be implemented by March JPA. Other policies to be implemented require cooperation with non-profits, community-based organizations, foundations, other government agencies, as feasible.

To be clear, the General Plan is a document consisting of goals and policies. Such goals and policies are evaluated as a continuum of direction within broad interpretation parameters. They are not regulations in the manner that a zoning code consists of regulations with which compliance must be achieved. Goals and policies are interpreted and if the direction set by the goal or policy is met, a level of compliance is achieved such that the direction set by the goal or policy is met within a continuum framework. EJ Policies are evaluated in the same manner as all other General Plan goals and policies - subject to interpretation with appropriate determinations of compliance.

In addition to the General Plan Amendment noticing requirements, future amendments to the Environmental Justice Element will be reviewed for comment and input with the residents of the March JPA Planning Area. Environmental justice policies address topics under the following categories:

Civic Engagement: this category includes policies that promote civic engagement in the decision-making process.

**Exhibit 7-1
March JPA Planning Area Boundaries Within Census Tract 6065046700**



SB535 Disadvantaged Communities shown in red.
See enlargement of Census Tract 6065046700.

Health Risk Reduction: this category addresses pollution prevention in the day to day living environment that are grouped under the following headings:

- Pollution Exposure
- Food Access
- Safe and Sanitary Homes
- Physical Activity

Public Facilities: this category includes policies that prioritize improvements and programs for public facilities.

- Health Care Facilities

Other: this category includes policies that do not fall under one of the above sections.

The objectives of these environmental justice policies are to increase civic engagement, reduce unique and compounded health risks, and prioritize improvements and programs for public facilities within EJ Communities. Meeting these objectives involves collaboration and coordination with the unincorporated communities and constituents, stakeholder groups, other government agencies, service districts, and the development community.

The environmental justice policies are provided below grouped under the headings discussed above.

Civic Engagement

This category includes policies that promote civic engagement in the decision-making process.

Policies:

- HC 15.1 In coordination with community-based organizations and community members, develop an outreach and engagement plan using multiple means for increasing public awareness and participation in the local planning process in furtherance of environmental justice planning.
- HC 15.2 Encourage collaboration among the March JPA, county, community, **Native American Tribes,** and community-based organizations, as well as local stakeholders, and environmental justice focus groups in promoting environmental justice.
- HC 15.3 Work with local community-based organizations and environmental justice focus groups to promote civic engagement activities in furtherance of environmental justice as set forth in the General Plan and related programs established within environmental justice communities.
- HC 15.4 Coordinate with environmental groups, Native American **Tribal Governments** groups, the business community, special interests, county and non-county agencies and the general public

in the development of programs that effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and as applicable pursuant to the Community Air Protection Program (AB617).

- HC 15.5 Develop a sustainability plan for siting hazardous waste and hazardous materials facilities, including solid waste and recycling facilities, through the local planning processes utilizing public outreach and engagement pursuant to policies HC 15.1, HC 15.2 and HC 15.3. The plan shall increase waste reduction measures, address illegal dumping, and increase access and affordability to composting and recycling facilities.
- HC 15.6 Utilize multilingual staff personnel to assist in evacuation and short-term recovery activities and meeting general community needs.
- HC 15.7 Establish a far-ranging, creative, forward-thinking public education and community-oriented outreach campaign, to inform the environmental justice communities about the following in conjunction with implementation of policy HC15.1:
- a. Potential hazards.
 - b. The costs of not mitigating hazards and the health and environmental implications associated therewith
 - c. Facts about each hazard.
 - d. Methods to ameliorate health and environmental constraints.
 - e. Opportunities and constraints the March JPA has to address regarding environmental justice criteria.

Health Risk Reduction

This category includes policies that work towards reducing unique and compounded health risks. The following policies address pollution exposure and access to food and encourage safe and sanitary homes and an environment conducive to engaging in physical activity.

Pollution Exposure Policies:

- HC 16.1 In cooperation with affected federal state, local agencies, county departments, and impacted community residents, monitor changes to ~~the Salton Sea and other~~ bodies of water that impact air quality and water quality and seek and pursue opportunities to address impacts to the maximum extent possible, and make public the data and other information related to the status of the effort.
- HC 16.2 Pursue funding and other opportunities from state, federal, and local government and non-government sources and allocate March JPA general funds to improve public health and limit pollution exposure and promote efforts to ameliorate environmental justice constraints in environmental justice communities.

- HC 16.3 Assist communities in seeking funding for community initiated clean air projects including the installation of on-site air monitoring equipment in areas of high exposure to air contaminants.
- HC 16.4 Pursue funding to connect low-income residents and communities to municipal water and wastewater services. In the interim, seek financial assistance for septic system repair in order to limit groundwater contamination by poorly maintained septic systems or to provide for connections to wastewater systems as a viable alternative if such systems can be made readily available.
- HC 16.5* Evaluate the compatibility of unhealthy and polluting land uses being located near sensitive receptors including possible impacts on ingress, egress, and access routes. Similarly, encourage sensitive receptors, such as housing, schools, hospitals, clinics, and childcare facilities to be located away from uses that pose potential hazards to human health and safety.
- HC 16.6* When developing and siting large scale logistics, warehouse and distribution projects, address the Good Neighbor Policy for Logistics and Warehouse/Distribution uses criteria adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 19, 2019 and as may be subsequently amended.
- HC 16.7 Evaluate public and private facilities for health hazards or major sources of contamination and identify and implement alternatives for removal of contamination.
- HC 16.8 Evaluate creating a cap or threshold on the number of pollution sources within EJ communities and make recommendations thereon.
- HC 16.9 Explore the feasibility of creating a partnership with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to establish a mitigation program to reduce the impact of air pollution as well as assist with the implementation of air quality programs.
- HC 16.10* Plan for compact development projects in appropriate locations, including in existing communities and the clustering of affordable and mixed income housing therein, that make the most efficient use of land and concentrate complementary uses in close proximity to transit or non-transit mobility options and advocate for expanded transit and non-transit mobility options to serve such areas.
- HC 16.11 Implement development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities to reduce dependency on fossil fuel-based transportation and pursue funding to implement mobility plans and projects.
- HC 16.12 Plan and implement complete streets which include sidewalks, greenbelts, and trails to facilitate use by pedestrians and bicyclists where such facilities are well separated from parallel or cross through traffic to ensure pedestrian and cyclist safety and rehabilitate/expand existing to achieve same or similar design features.
- HC 16.13 Provide buffer spaces and vegetative barriers between high-volume roadways/ transportation and train track corridors and sensitive land uses.

- HC 16.14* Assure that sensitive receptors are separated and protected from polluting point sources, as feasible, including agricultural businesses that produce or use pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
- HC 16.15* HC 16.15* Assure that site plan design protects people and land, particularly sensitive land uses such as housing, ~~and~~ schools, **and open space where tribal cultural resources may be present** from air pollution and other externalities associated with industrial and warehouse development through the use of barriers, distance, or similar solutions or measures from emission sources when possible.
- HC 16.16* Apply pollution control measures such as landscaping, vegetation, and green zones (in cooperation with the SCAQMD) and other materials, which trap particulate matter or control air pollution.
- HC 16.17 Landscape by planting of trees on a community basis that removes pollutants from the air, provides shade and decreases the negative impacts of extreme heat on the community.
- HC 16.18* Promote new development that emphasizes job creation and reduction in vehicle miles traveled in job-poor areas and does not otherwise contribute to onsite emissions in order to improve air quality.
- HC 16.19 Promote reduction of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by encouraging expanded multi-modal facilities, linkages between such facilities, and services that provide transportation alternatives, such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes.
- HC 16.20 Facilitate an increase in transit options. In particular, coordinate with adjacent municipalities, transit providers and regional transportation planning agencies in the development of mutual policies and funding mechanisms to increase the use of alternative transportation modes. All new development should contribute and invest in increasing access to public transit and multimodal active transportation infrastructure.
- HC 16.21 Require the creation of programs that increase carpooling and public transit use, decrease trips and commute times, and increase use of alternative-fuel vehicles and facilities supporting the use of such vehicles including charging stations.
- HC 16.22* Discourage industrial uses which use large quantities of water in manufacturing or cooling processes that result in subsequent effluent discharges and encourage agricultural businesses to limit and reduce the production and use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers to the maximum extent possible thereby minimizing contaminated infiltration and runoff, including runoff to ~~the Salton Sea and other~~ standing bodies of water.
- HC 16.23* Discourage industrial and agricultural uses which produce significant quantities of toxic emissions into the air, soil, and groundwater to prevent the contamination of these physical environments.

- HC 16.24* Ensure compatibility between industrial development and agricultural uses and adjacent land uses. To achieve compatibility, industrial development and agricultural uses will be required to include criteria addressing noise, land, traffic and greenhouse gas emissions to avoid or minimize creating adverse conditions for adjacent communities.
- HC 16.25* Require the conversion of mining operations into uses that are compatible with surrounding areas in accordance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act.
- HC 16.26 Enforce the land use policies and siting criteria related to hazardous materials and wastes through continued implementation of the programs identified in the County of Riverside Hazardous Waste Management Plan including the following:
- a. Ensure March JPA businesses comply with federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the management of hazardous wastes and materials including all Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) programs.
 - b. Require and promote the programs, practices, and recommendations contained in the Riverside County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, giving the highest waste management priority to the reduction of hazardous waste at its source.

Food Access Policies:

- HC 17.1 Cooperate with transit providers in the review of transit routes to provide service to jobs, shopping, schools, libraries, parks, healthcare facilities, grocery stores, markets, food distribution centers, and healthy restaurants that provide whole grain, low fat, low salt and fresh and cooked vegetable options. This policy must also coordinate with transit policies to ensure stronger connectivity and accessibility for residents.
- HC 17.2* Orient buildings closer to streets or provide landscaped promenades that connect buildings to bus stops with routes that provide access to shopping centers, grocery stores, and areas where farmers markets are held.
- HC 17.3* Encourage site design for new development to accommodate interior spaces for recreational and other neighborhood uses, such as community gardens and farmer’s markets in order to increase access to fresh and healthy foods; and to render such spaces convenient and available to neighboring streets, neighborhoods, and other nearby facilities to fill the void or lack of small grocery stores and increase access to fresh and healthy foods within EJ Communities.
- HC 17.4 Work with community organizations to develop a food recovery plan which minimizes wasting of edible food products prioritizing after school sites and other community centers as spaces to distribute recovered food.
- HC 17.5* Encourage the development of diverse food establishments prioritizing mom and pop healthy food establishments and community kitchens for homemade foods to be sold in areas with a high concentration of fast-food establishments, convenience stores and liquor stores.

- HC 17.6* Work with local farmers and growers to develop a program to provide affordable access to fruits and vegetables grown in the area to the EJ communities. Identify and establish the location of grocery stores, healthy corner stores, farmers markets all which carry a complement of healthy foods to be located in close proximity to transit nodes and other active transportation system links.
- HC 17.7* Promote edible landscaping and community gardens for suitable public and private land as well as for residential and mixed-use projects.

Safe and Sanitary Home Policies:

- HC 18.1 Promote code compliance inspections to also identify any observed pollution sources or safety hazards and establish rehabilitation and weatherization programs to assist various housing types.
- HC 18.2 Identify funding sources for an education program for housing related hazards, such as lead, asbestos, mold and pests with guidance on how to upgrade these safely, including available assistance programs.
- HC 18.3 Assist and provide support to service agencies in their application for state and federal funding to upgrade water infrastructure, including wastewater and electric infrastructure giving priority to disadvantaged communities that have contaminated or vulnerable water sources.
- HC 18.4 In cooperation with service agencies, ensure that sources of potable water are protected from contamination. Codevelop plans for updating dated water infrastructure and have contingency plans for when contamination occurs under unforeseen circumstances. Develop and implement a water quality testing program applicable to small water systems and domestic wells.
- HC 18.5 In cooperation with service agencies, seek funding to develop the use of innovative potable water and wastewater systems in areas of diminished water quality.
- HC 18.6 In cooperation with service agencies, encourage the consolidation of public potable water systems or the extension of water service from existing systems, especially for communities that lack access to clean drinking water.
- HC 18.7* Discourage industrial, agricultural and other land uses that may pollute and cause health conflicts with residential land uses either directly or indirectly. Ensure that community members are properly notified and involved in the decision-making process for new land use proposals.

- HC 18.8* Work with the development community including small property and mobile home park owners so new residential development, particularly for low-income households, is designed to limit their exposure to high noise levels, pesticide and fertilizer exposure, dust pollution, and other potential impacts associated with adjacent industrial and agricultural uses.
- HC 18.9* Encourage the location and design of new developments to visually enhance and not degrade the character of the surrounding area through consideration of the following concepts.
- a. Using design standards of the appropriate Specific Plan land use category.
 - b. Construction of structures in accordance with the requirements of March JPA's zoning, building, and other pertinent codes and regulations.
 - c. Require that an appropriate landscape plan be submitted and implemented for development projects subject to discretionary review.
 - d. Use of drought tolerant landscaping that incorporates adequate drought-conscious irrigation systems.
 - e. Application of energy efficiency through street configuration, building orientation, and landscaping to capitalize on shading and facilitate solar energy.
 - f. Application of water conservation techniques, such as groundwater recharge basins, use of porous pavement, drought tolerant landscaping, and water recycling, as appropriate.
 - g. Encourage innovative and creative design concepts.
 - h. Encourage the provision of public art that enhances the community's identity, which may include elements of historical significance and creative use of children's art.
 - i. Include consistent and well-designed signage that is integrated with the building's architectural character.
 - j. Provide safe and convenient vehicular access and reciprocal access between adjacent commercial uses.
 - k. Locate site entries and storage bays to minimize conflicts with adjacent residential neighborhoods.
 - l. Mitigate noise, odor, lighting, pollution exposure and other impacts on surrounding properties.
 - m. Provide and maintain landscaping in open spaces and parking lots.
 - n. As feasible, maximize landscape coverage with emphasis on drought-tolerant landscaping.
 - o. Preserve, as feasible, natural features, such as unique natural terrain, arroyos, canyons, and other drainage ways, and native vegetation, wherever possible, particularly where they provide continuity with more extensive regional systems.
 - p. Require, as feasible, that new development be designed to provide adequate space for pedestrian connectivity and access, recreational trails, vehicular access and parking, supporting functions, open space, and other pertinent elements.
 - q. Design parking lots and structures to be functionally and visually integrated and connected.
 - r. As feasible, site building access points along sidewalks, pedestrian areas, and bicycle routes, and include amenities that encourage pedestrian activity where such pass-through areas include wayfinding signage, street trees, grade, and lateral separation from roads, all with consideration given to adequate safety lighting, and landscape screening.

- s. Encourage safe and frequent pedestrian crossings and ensure that sidewalks and other pedestrian walkways provide continuity between land uses essential to a functional lifestyle, and as needed such sidewalks and pedestrian walkways should provide sufficient lighting and signage to ensure public safety.
- t. Encourage creation of a human-scale ground floor environment that includes public open areas that separate pedestrian space from auto traffic or where mixed, it does so with special regard to pedestrian safety.
- u. Recognize open space, including hillsides, arroyos, riparian areas, and other natural features as amenities that add community identity, beauty, recreational opportunities, and monetary value to adjacent developed areas.
- v. Manage wild land fire hazards in the design of development proposals located adjacent to natural open space.

HC 18.10 Work with local service and utility providers to monitor and expand the capacities of infrastructure and services in coordination with outside agencies and jurisdictions to ensure that growth does not exceed acceptable levels of service and that such capacity analysis also addresses the infrastructure and service needs of existing disadvantaged communities. Develop contingency plans for growing areas that are near or exceeding the current infrastructure capacity.

HC 18.11 In coordination with service agencies, limit or prohibit new development or activities in areas lacking water and access roads in the absence of a plan to address such deficiencies to meet the needs of both new development and within existing disadvantaged communities. Work with community partners and service agencies to establish future plans to meet needs for potential community growth in areas lacking water and road infrastructure.

HC 18.12* Prioritize the development of safe and affordable housing in EJ Communities while at the same time minimizing the displacement of existing residents consistent with the March JPA Housing Element and the County Housing Element, Goal 2, Action 2.1h and as may be amended by the 6th Cycle Housing Element. Affordable housing projects should include various housing types that respond to community priorities and input.

HC 18.13 Plan for the removal or remediation of hazardous material from older homes and mobile homes including but not limited to asbestos and lead containing material.

Physical Activity Policies:

HC 19.1 Collaborate with the relevant agencies to promote opportunities to provide recreational facilities for residents, including bodies of water, as applicable, that are accessible via public transit and active transportation, including pedestrian friendly local roads with sidewalks and bikeways. Other projects and amenities should be developed as identified by community members.

HC 19.2* Develop of high-quality parks, green space, hiking trails, recreational facilities and natural environments in areas where such facilities are lacking.

- HC 19.3 Promote pedestrian and bicycle access to parks and open space through infrastructure investments, education and improvements.
- HC 19.4 Promote the preparation of a pedestrian network plan that allows for safe travel between all areas and destinations of the community to include as feasible shade structures, street furniture, signage, and exercise areas such as par courses.
- HC 19.5 Paseos, pedestrian and bicycle paths should be provided between residential structures and nonresidential structures.
- HC 19.6* Plan for a system of local trails that enhances recreational opportunities and connects with regional trails.
- HC 19.7* Incorporate open space, community greenbelt separators, and recreational amenities into development areas in order to enhance recreational opportunities and community aesthetics to improve the quality of life.
- HC 19.8 Paseos and pedestrian/bicycle connections should be provided between the highest density residential uses and those nonresidential uses so that the local population can safely connect with ease. Alternative transportation mode connections should also be provided to the public facilities in the vicinity, including schools, libraries, and community facilities.
- HC 19.9 Pursue joint use agreements with school districts for park and recreational facility use, especially when access to comparable public facilities is not available.

Public Facilities

This category includes policies that prioritize improvements and programs for public facilities.

Policies:

- HC 20.1* New development should provide for public services including but not limited to solar street lighting, shading structures at bus stops, other supporting infrastructure, and extension of trash and recyclables pickup routes.
- HC 20.2* New development should promote convenient internal pedestrian circulation among land uses (existing and proposed) within each neighborhood and connecting with existing adjacent developed areas, and as applicable consistent with the Southern California Association of Governments Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, and amendments thereto.
- HC 20.3 Enhance the quality of existing residential neighborhoods by including adequate maintenance of public facilities in the March JPA’s capital improvement program and requiring residents and landlords to maintain their properties in good condition and seek opportunities,

particularly funding, to enhance quality of life conditions in existing mobile home parks particularly those which are affected by deteriorating infrastructure and hardscape.

- HC 20.4* New development and conservation land uses should not infringe upon existing essential public facilities and public utility corridors, which include county regional landfills, fee owned rights-of-way and permanent easements, whose true land use is that of public facilities.
- HC 20.5 In working with transit service providers and developers of residential projects, promote better and safer connections between residential areas and services to include local and regional transportation hubs as well as ancillary components such as sidewalks and shade structures as being associated with these connections for better access to parks, schools, and employment areas.
- HC 20.6 With the availability of funding and pursuant to health and safety considerations, ensure that surface drainage is properly captured and disposed and does not mix or otherwise interface with septic systems.
- HC 20.7 Ensure that health and safety facilities such as fire stations and sheriff substations are adequately sited, improved and staffed to serve affected communities. Identify which communities need services to be built in close proximity to reduce the amount of time it takes to respond to an emergency.
- HC 20.8 Review the location and extent of community recreational facilities to ensure maximum use by children and adults and use that information to develop new recreational facilities and opportunities for the community, including indoor and outdoor facilities.
- HC 20.9 Ensure that safe and potable drinking and cooking water is available in the EJ communities.

Health Care Facilities Policies

This category encompasses the need for facilities to maintain community health.

- HC 21.1 Review and analyze the location of medical, dental and vision clinics and staffing to ensure that community health can be maintained for routine and complex health issues and ensure that facilities have cooperative agreements in place with similar facilities in the area. Locate interim facilities and mobile clinics until permanent facilities can be built.

Other EJ Related Policies

This category includes policies not directly related to the SB1000 categories but will help improve the quality of life in EJ communities.

- HC 22.1 Increase coordination and collaboration with the implementation of existing climate action plans such as the county’s 2020 Climate Action Plan update, resilience action plans, mobility plans and AB 617 plans, as may be amended.
- HC 22.2 Develop a stormwater capture system in areas that do not have the appropriate curb and gutter infrastructure.
- HC 22.3 Work with community residents to identify a pathway for community solar projects and other renewable energy projects that do not harm the natural habitat, resources, and environment of the community.
- HC 22.4 Utilizing public outreach and engagement pursuant to policies HC 15.1, HC 15.2 and HC 15.3, update specific plans, and create new plans to be determined, located in the environmental justice communities adapting the polices contained herein to address local needs including in conjunction with the County’s development of an Unincorporated Communities Initiative.
- HC 22.5 New specific plans or existing specific plans that includes a substantial revision that are within “disadvantaged communities,” as identified by CalEPA should address Environmental Justice goals and include appropriate policies similarly to this section.